The City of Bloomington's Utility Service Board (USB) meets every other Monday at 5:00 pm. USB meetings are public meetings and citizens are welcome to attend, observe and record what transpires. For more information concerning meetings, contact the Director's Office at 501 North Morton Street Bloomington Indiana 47404 812.349.3650

www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities

Mayor Mark Kruzan

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON INDIANA

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Cover Photo of Bloomington Resident—Caleb Gosney outside of City Hall

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON INDIANA

2006 Water Quality Report

Building Bloomington's Future—One Drop at a Time

Mark Kruzan, Mayor

City of Bloomington Utilities
Water Quality Office

www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities

Once again the City of Bloomington's water meets and exceeds all Federal, State and Local Guidelines!

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This publication describes those guidelines for the City of Bloomington drinking water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Tradúzcalo o pídale a alguien que se lo explique.

New Utilities Service Center

As the upgrades at the Monroe Water Plant come to a close, the Bloomington Utilities Service Board is finalizing plans for a new office/maintenance complex on South Henderson Street. This new Service Control Center will house all administrative, maintenance and engineering functions under one roof. The fire-damaged building located at 1969 South Henderson will be demolished, beginning this summer, and the new building will be constructed at the same location. The Utilities Department hopes to be operating from the new office complex by the fall of 2007.

The new building will incorporate sustainable features to optimize water and energy conservation. The use of non toxic building materials will reduce pollution. Natural lighting will be used throughout the building to reduce energy usage and costs. Passive storm water retention systems will naturally filter rain water. Collected rain water will be used to wash fleet vehicles. In addition, parts of the building's exterior will proudly display Indiana limestone.

This modern building is designed to serve the needs of our staff and customers for years to come. For more information about this project - contact the Utilities Engineering Department at 812.349.3660.

Other Water Resources on the Web:

IDEM—Office of Water Quality

http://www.in.gov/idem/water

US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Drinking Water

http://www.epa.gov/OW/index.html

American Water Works Association

http://www.awwa.org

Water Saver House

http://www.h2house.org

이 서류는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있으니, 필요하면 다른이에게 번역이나 낭독을 하게하여 내용을 숙지하시기 바랍니다.

Your Drinking Water Source

The source of the City of Bloomington's drinking water is surface water from Monroe Reservoir, located nine miles southeast of Bloomington. The City of Bloomington has received a copy of the Indiana-Monroe Reservoir Source Water Assessment. Federal guidelines require the State of Indiana to issue Source Water Assessments in order to identify significant or possible sources of contamination. Information concerning Monroe Reservoir's Source Water Assessment is available by contacting the City of Bloomington's Water Quality Office.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses

Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA, state and local drinking water health standards. The City of Bloomington Utilities Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Utility laboratory staff processes over 85,000 water samples every year in order to ensure we are providing safe water to our customers.

*DEFINITIONS:

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppm - parts per million. Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb - parts per billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/l).

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. A picocurie is 10^{-12} curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at the greatest risk.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

CFU/ml - Colony forming units per milliliter.

Colony Forming Unit - An area of visually distinct bacterial growth which may result from a single bacterium or pairs, clusters or chains of bacteria.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG's*)	Sources of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants				
Total Coliform Bacteria	5 percent[1]	1.2 percent	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Treatment Technique*	0.30 turbidity units[2]	None	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants				
Barium	2 ppm*	0.012ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper[3]	1.3 ppm (Action Level)	0.018 ppm (90th Percentile)	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.13 ppm[3]	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.23 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead[4]	15 ppb (Action Level)*	5.2 ppb (90th Percentile)*	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	48.3 ppb average[5]	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	31.0 ppb average[6]	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
Atrazine[3]	3 ppb	0.34 ppb	3 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate[3]	6 ppb	0.92 ppb	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants				
Chlorine, Free Residual	Not Regulated	0.9 ppm	Not Regulated	Disinfection process
Chlorine, Total Residual	4.0 ppm	3.0 ppm	None	Disinfection process
Heterotrophic Plate Count	500 CFU/ml*	> 200 CFU/ml	None	Natural lake bacteria, wildlife, septic systems
Sodium	Not Regulated	4.0 ppm	Not Regulated	Erosion of natural deposits

LISTED ABOVE are 15 contaminants detected in Bloomington's drinking water during 2005. All are below allowed levels. Not listed are the 50 primary contaminants for which we tested that were not detected.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1 No more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month may test positive for total coliform bacteria.

2 Turbidity levels ranged from 0.00 to 0.30 with an average of 0.15 turbidity units. The lowest level of compliance on a monthly basis was 100%.

3 Fluoride levels ranged from 0.00 to 1.13 with an average of 0.96 ppm.

4 Data listed are from 2004 and are the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

5 Total trihalomethane levels ranged from 26.2 to 64.6 ppb.

6 Haloacetic acids (HAA5) levels ranged from 6.0 to 54.2 ppb.